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ABSTRACT

This guide is intended to assist teachers in organizing and preparing a field trip to Bodie State Historic Park (California). Although it is intended to assist in the trip to Bodie, it also provides information for organizing group tours or family outings to other areas. Activities include before, during, and after visit exercises focusing on the history of Bodie, a boom town of 1877 with gold and silver mining, then a ghost town that became a state historic park in 1962 to preserve, protect, and interpret its history and legacy for future generations. Bodie is the only California State Park representing the high desert mountain landscape in the Great Basin Region. (EH)

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BODIE STATE HISTORIC PARK

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TEACHER'S GUIDE

SO 025 698

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK SYSTEM

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THE TEACHER'S GUIDE

This guide was developed to assist the teacher in organizing and preparing for a field trip to Bodie. With classroom preparation before the visit, and scheduled activities during and after the visit, the student will have a greater enjoyment and understanding of what Bodie is and why we are trying to preserve it today.

Although this guide was primarily designed to assist teachers in organizing a field trip to Bodie, it also provides valuable information for those organizing group tours or family outings.

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RESERVATION REQUESTS

Reservation Requests must be initiated between three and six weeks in advance by sending a School Group Reservation Request to Bodie State Historic Park. When approved, a copy will be sent back to you.

Bodie Staff Led Activities may be requested when reservation requests are made. When available, the staff at Bodie can provide a short history talk and/or open the Museum for a short period. The Museum is normally open daily 10am - 5pm from Memorial Day through Labor Day. Stamp Mill tours may also be arranged, but they are limited to twenty people. Please do not request all of the activities offered as there is not staffing available to do them all.

Pre Visit By Bodie Staff To Local Schools can also be arranged. A Ranger may be available to visit your class prior to your visit to Bodie. The programs available may include a slide show, video, or hand held objects on the cultural and natural history of the Park. You can indicate what type of program you prefer and we will try to accommodate that request. Again, this depends on staff availability.

SCHOOL GROUP RESERVATION REQUEST
Bodie State Historic Park
P.O. Box 515
Bridgeport, CA 91517
(619) 647-6445

Name of School _____
Address _____
Person in Charge _____ *Phone #* ( ) _____
Date of Visit _____ *Time* _____
Alternate Date _____ *Time* _____

Bodie Staff Led Activities Requested
History Talk (1/2 hr.) [] *Time* _____ *Alternate Time* _____
Open Museum (1/2 hr.) [] *Time* _____ *Alternate Time* _____
Mill Tour (45 min.) [] *Time* _____ *Alternate Time*
(Note: Stamp Mill tour is limited to groups of 20 or less.)
Other Activities _____ *Time* _____

Pre visit to the classroom by a Park Ranger may be arranged by local schools. The classroom activities may include, but are not limited to, slide program, 1/2 hr. video, or handheld objects. Requests can be made by phone.

School Group
Age/Grade of children _____ *No. of Children* _____

No. of Adults _____ *(A minimum of one adult per ten children is required. Children must be immediately attended by an adult at all times while at Bodie.)*
Day use fees will not be charged to school groups (K through 12) with reservations.

CERTIFICATION
The above activity is an official school outing under the direction of school personnel.
Signed _____
Principal

==========

FOR PARK USE ONLY
Your visit for Date _____, *Time* _____ [] *has been approved.*
[] *could not be approved.*
Activity _____, *Time* _____ [] *has been approved.*
[] *could not be approved.*
Activity _____, *Time* _____ [] *has been approved.*
[] *could not be approved.*
Pre visit with activity _____, *Time* _____,
Date _____. [] *has been approved.* [] *could not be approved.*

Supervising Ranger _____ *Date* _____

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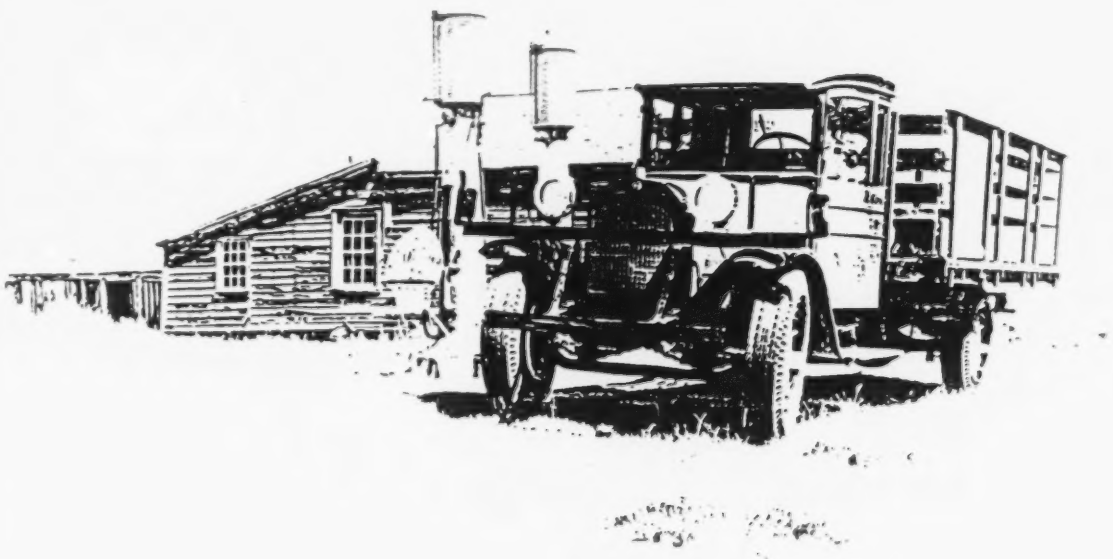
PLANNING YOUR VISIT



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PLANNING YOUR VISIT

This information is provided in order to help make your visit more comfortable and enjoyable.

When to Come

During the winter months the weather at Bodie can be severe with snow and very cold temperatures. Although the Park is open every day of the year, the roads are not always clear of snow and may not be accessible by automobile.

The late spring through early fall (April - October) are the best months to visit Bodie, but be prepared for cool temperatures, rain, and wind. Bodie is at an elevation of 8,375 feet, therefore, summer temperatures are seldom blistering hot; it rarely gets above 85 F.

The Park is open 9am - 7pm Memorial Day through Labor Day and 9am - 4pm during the winter months.

What to Bring

Bodie is located 20 miles from the nearest town and there are no food, drink, or souvenirs available. The only items sold at Bodie are books and film. If you plan to have lunch at Bodie you must bring your food and drink. There is a drinking fountain at the parking lot. A picnic area is located 1/4 mile past (north) the parking lot. Tables and pit toilets are available at the picnic area, but no shade.

When deciding what to wear at Bodie remember to dress for a wide range of weather conditions. Even during the summer months there can be afternoon thunderstorms with rain, hail and wind. Other things to consider are protection from the burning rays of the sun, no-see-ums (small black gnats that bite and are present during April, May, and June), and broken glass, nails, and rocky ground.

Suggested items to bring:

- Hat
- Sunglasses
- Longsleeve shirt or sweater
- Jacket or windbreaker
- Boots or sturdy shoes
- Sunscreen
- Insect repellent (April - June)
- Water container
- Lunch or snacks
- Camera and film

How to Get Here

Take Hwy 395 to Hwy 270 (The Bodie Road). The Park is located 13 miles east of Hwy 395. The last 3 miles is a washboard dirt road.

The Hwy 270 turn off is located about 7 miles south of Bridgeport and 21 miles north of Lee Vining

If you are coming from the west side of the Sierras beware that the mountain pass roads (Tioga Pass, Ebbett's Pass, Sonora Pass, and Monitor Pass) are often closed during the winter months due to snow.

AREA MAP

CAMPGROUNDS

Hwy.395 14 miles west of Bodie, 1 mile north of the Hwy.270 intersection.

Virginia Creek Settlement (lodging also available) - (619)932-7780
Willow Springs (lodging also available) - 932-7725

Twin Lakes Area 30 miles north-west of Bodie. Take Hwy.395 north to Bridgeport, turn left on Twin Lakes Drive.
Doc and Al's Resort - 932-7051
Honeymoon Flat, USFS - 932-7070
Robinson Creek, USFS - 932-7070
Lower Twin Lakes, USFS - 932-7070
Lower Twin Lakes Resort - 932-7751
Mono Village Resort - 932-7071

Virginia Lakes Area 24 miles south-west of Bodie. Take Hwy.395 south, turn right on Virginia Lakes Road at the top of Conway Summit.
Trumbull Lakes, USFS - 932-7070

Tioga Pass Area 45 miles south-west of Bodie. Take Hwy.395 south to Hwy.120,Yosemite turn off, turn right.

Big Bend, USFS - (619)647-6525
Tioga Junction, USFS - 647-6525
Saddlebag Lake, USFS - 647-6525
Sawmill, USFS - 647-6525
Ellery Lake, USFS - 647-6525
Tioga Lake, USFS - 647-6525

Campgrounds are generally open May - October.
Reservations may be required during the summer months.

LODGING

Bridgeport 20 miles N/W of Bodie.

Best Western Motel -(619)932-7241
Bodie Motel - 932-7382
Bridgeport Inn - 932-7380
Chalet Motel - 932-7488
Log Cabin Motel - 932-7760
Redwood Motel - 932-7060
Silver Maple Inn - 932-7383
Walker River Lodge - 932-7021

Lee Vining 35 miles S/W of Bodie.

Best Western Motel -(619)647-5571
Blue Skies Motel - 647-6440
El Mono Hotel - 647-6310
The King's Inn - 647-6300
Lakeview Lodge - 647-6543
Murphey's Motel - 647-6316
Tioga Lodge - 647-6446
Gateway Motel - 647-6467

RULES TO KNOW

While visiting Bodie we ask that the adults and children follow these rules. These rules will make their visit safer for them, and for the Park. Groups that disobey these rules will be asked to leave.

1) Children must be supervised by an adult at all times. There must be at least one adult per ten children. If children are separated into groups there must be an adult(s) with each group.

2) There will be no moving, damaging, or taking artifacts in or around the townsite of Bodie. This also includes glass, nails, wood, rocks, flowers, etc.

3) No climbing on equipment, wagons, or buildings. They may be easily damaged, and dangerous to climb on.

4) Stay on roads and trails. Broken glass, boards with nails, and sharp metal objects lie all about on the ground. Please watch your step, and try to stay on trails.

5) No smoking is allowed in the townsite. Fire was, and still is, a real danger to Bodie.

6) If pets are brought along they must be on a six foot leash at all times.

7) No littering. There are trash receptacles dispersed throughout the Park.

8) During the busy visitation periods, when the parking lot fills, buses, motorhomes, and trailers are required to park on the right side of the road just past (north) the parking lot.

9) Please be considerate of other visitors and keep noise to a minimum.

SUGGESTED READING

A complete list of books offered for sale by the Friends of Bodie may be obtained by contacting Bodie State Historic Park at P.O.Box 515, Bridgeport, CA 93517, or by telephone at (619)647-6445.

A few suggested readings are:

Guhn, The Great Bodie Activity Book, 32p.
This book helps children learn, in a fun way, about the every day life back in an 1800s mining camp. It uses crossword puzzles, word scrambles, board games and imaginative text to keep its young readers interested.

McDonald, Bodie Boom Town, Gold Town, 47p.
This short book covers, in a brief text, many aspects of Bodie and its history. It also includes several excellent historical photographs.

Johnson, The Ghost Town of Bodie, 119p.
Written mostly from information found in historical Bodie newspapers. It includes many excellent historical photographs.

Cain, Story of Bodie, 196p.
As the title suggests, this book relates the history of Bodie through stories. Although not the most accurate historically, the reader receives a more personal view of Bodie and some of the people who lived and worked there.

Wedertz, Bodie 1859-1900, 212p.
Considered the most accurate and detailed book published on the history of Bodie from 1859-1900.

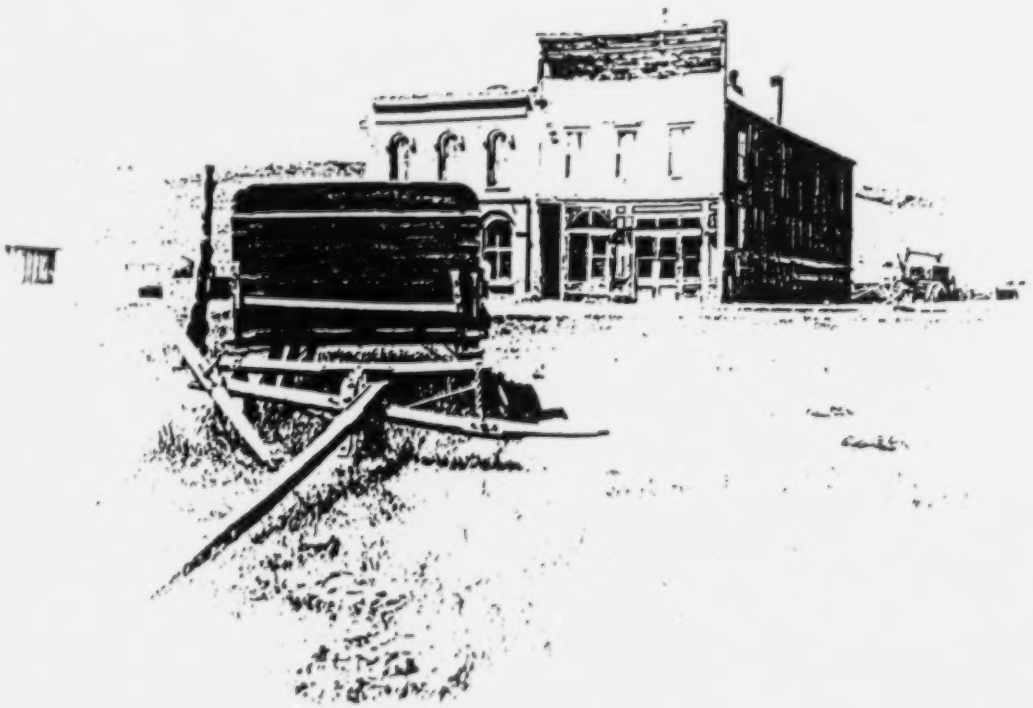
SELF-GUIDE BROCHURE

This sixteen page brochure includes maps of the townsite, information about its history, and guides its reader through the town by specific buildings. A copy is included with this teacher's guide. More copies are available by mail for $1.50, or at the park for $1.00 each. It is OK to make your own copies for class use.

BODIE VIDEO

"Bodie - Ghost Town Frozen In Time", is an hour long video filmed by Peter Dallas and narrated by Hoyt Axton. It can be purchased through the Friends of Bodie.

BEFORE VISIT ACTIVITIES



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OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

Mono County Historical Society Museum, P.O.Box 417, Bridgeport, CA 93517, (619)932-5281. The museum is a historical school house and contains artifacts and information relating to the history of Mono County, Bodie, and the Paiute Indians. Please contact the museum for more information.

Mono Basin Historical Society Museum, P.O.Box 31, Lee Vining, CA 93541. This historic school house contains artifacts and information relating to the history of the Mono Lake Basin and Mono County.

Mono Basin National Forest Scenic Area Visitor Center, P.O.Box 429, Lee Vining, CA 93541, (619)647-6572. This visitor center overlooks Mono Lake and offers displays and information about Mono Lake and the Mono Basin.

Laws Railroad Museum, located 5 miles north of Bishop on Hwy 6, P.O.Box 363, Bishop,CA 93514, (619)873-5950. An 1883 railroad village depicting railroad history and the history of Inyo and Mono Counties.

Nevada State Museum, 600 N. Carson (Hwy 395) Carson City, NV 89701, (702)885-4810. Cultural and natural history of the region, including a mining exhibit with mining tunnel.

BODIE: BOOM TOWN - GHOST TOWN - HISTORIC PARK

Gold was first discovered by Waterman S. Bodey during the fall of 1859. He died that fall in a snow storm. The mining district was named in honor of Bodey, but the spelling of his name had changed to Bodie. Bodie did not become a boomtown until 1877. The gold and silver mining camp bloomed into a bustling town of 7,000 people, 2,000 buildings, and some thirty mining operations.

The boom lasted a short four years and by 1882 Bodie was in the grips of a decline. Mining companies were going bankrupt and soon the town had become a shadow of its former self. During the 1890s developments of new technologies sparked a resurgence in the fading district, but the 1900s held little hope that Bodie would ever be a boomtown again. It sank further into inactivity and dilapidation. Two major fires, one in 1892 and the other in 1932, destroyed most of the business district with the latter sealing the fate of this dying town. In the 1940s, during WWII, Bodie ceased to live; fading to a ghost.

In 1962 the ghost town of Bodie became a State Historic Park in order to preserve, protect, and interpret its history and legacy for future generations. Today this old west mining town, with its 170 structures, is managed in a state of "Arrested Decay." It is not being restored, nor is it being allowed to fall to the ground. It remains a ghost town for visitors to wander through its empty streets, peer into its deserted buildings, and imagine what it would have been like to be there during its prosperous years.

Bodie S.H.P. is comprised of 500 acres. It preserves a part of California's cultural history, and is the only California State Park representing the high desert mountain landscape in the Great Basin region. Bodie is situated in a small valley at 8,375 feet. The surrounding area has its unique animal and plant life, climate, and geology which can be interesting and exciting to study and explore.

B O DI E T I M E L I N E
(Important Dates in Bodie's History)

1859-Waterman S. Bodey discovered placer gold in hills north of Mono Lake.
1860-Bodey (Bodie) mining district was formed.
1874-Rich gold vein in the Bunker Hill Mine was discovered and later led to the gold rush at Bodie.
1876-Standard Consolidated Mining Company formed and bought the Bunker Hill Mine. The Standard's success during its first year year of operation sparked the boom in the Bodie mining district.
1877-Standard Stamp Mill was built.
-Miners' Labor Union was formed. It was the first labor union in California.
1878-First school started in Bodie at Mrs. Butler's house.
1880-Reached its peak with a population of 7,000 people, 2,000 buildings, and thirty mining companies in operation.
1881-Water pipeline was built from Rough Creek and a fire hydrant system installed along Main Street.
-Railroad was built from Mono Lumber Mill, at Mono Lake, to Bodie in order to supply the town with lumber and firewood.
1882-Several of the mining companies had gone bankrupt and mines were closing down; Bodie was in a decline.
1892-First devastating fire burned down over sixty businesses on Main Street.
-Electricity was transmitted to Bodie from a hydro electric plant thirteen miles to the south-west. It was one of the first long distance transmissions of alternating current in the United States.
1895-Began using cyanide to process ore. This process was more effective than amalgamation and created a resurgence in the district.
1915-Standard Mining Company, the longest operating and most profitable company in Bodie, went out of business.
1917-Railroad from Mono Mills closed down and track dismantled.
1932-Second devastating fire of Bodie's history burned down several businesses on Main Street.
1942-Mining in Bodie came to a halt during WWII and it became a ghost town.
1962-Bodie became a State Historic Park.

THE STORY OF BODIE
by Susan DesBaillets

Divide the class into six groups. Each group will be given one of the following parts. They make an appropriate sound in unison as they hear their character in the story. The whole group makes the sound of the wind.

Characters:	Sounds:
Mr. Bodey	There's gold here!
Black Taylor	It's gold!
Sally, the mule	Hee Haw
Coyote	Howl
Cold	Brrrrrrr
Gold	Yahoo!
Wind (everyone)	Hooooooo

Once there was a miner named **Mr. Bodey** who set out to find **gold** with his friend and partner **Black Taylor**. They headed east of the California Mountains with their faithful mule **Sally**. At night it got mighty **cold** and they could hear the **coyotes** far off in the distance while the **wind** blew and they dreamed of **gold**.

One day they hiked along a **wind** eroded bluff. **Mr. Bodey** dug some dirt, while **Black Taylor** looked on and held **Sally**. Sure enough, the **wind** began to pick up and it began to get **cold**. Just as they were about to give up, **Mr. Bodey** noticed the fine glitter of what surely must be **gold**. Yep, that's what it was--**gold** and there was lots of it. **Sally** ran around in circles, she was so excited.

Now **Mr. Bodey** and **Black Taylor** decided to settle in this little gulch and get the rest of that **gold**. They built themselves a cabin, and a little shed for **Sally**--to keep her from the **cold** and from gettin' skeered when the **coyotes** get to howlin' at **night**.

Once the days began to get shorter and terrible **cold**, **Mr. Bodey** and **Black Taylor** set out to a nearby mining camp for supplies to keep

'em through the cold, cold, windy winter. On their return, a fierce wind began to blow and snow fell and fell (and fell!) 'till a feller couldn't hardly lift his legs to walk or warm his freezing cold hands. Ol' Mr. Bodey struggled and fell in the deep snow. Sally ran off to the west, and Black Taylor headed for the cabin and blankets. When Black Taylor returned, Mr. Bodey was nowhere to be found. He was buried beneath a blanket of snow. And those darn coyotes were howlin' up a storn from a nearby hill.

It wasn't till spring when ol' Mr. Bodey's bones were found all scattered about by coyotes. Mr. Taylor and Sally buried what bones they could find back in the gulch and headed out of town never to be seen in these parts again.

It wasn't till about 20 years later that folks began to head back to the gulch they called "Bodie" to find all the gold Mr. Bodie and Black Taylor left behind. The stamp mills began to run, crushing the rocks that held that rich gold. The wind still blew though, it was still cold and the coyotes could still be heard in the distance.

Bodie is now a ghost town with nary a soul left minin' the gold that Mr. Bodey, Black Taylor and Sally found. Sometimes at night though, when the wind begins to whine, and the coyotes get to howlin', some folks say they can almost hear Mr. Bodey, Black Taylor and Sally, their voices carried on the cold wind.

Historical Note: Black Taylor was not a member of the prospecting party when Bodey discovered gold, but they became partners soon after. Taylor was actually caught in the deadly snow storm with Bodey while returning with supplies from Monoville; he survived while Bodey did not.

LIVING BODIE'S HISTORY

Role: Helen Anne Butler

Description: A quiet, proper girl, one of the first children to live in Bodie. She grew up with few playmates until the town grew to be large enough to attract other families with children. Because of her frail health, she often stays indoors and helps her mother with the chores.

Props: Wash tub, washboard

Ideas for making up your living history:

Well, I was the first child to live here in Bodie. Mother kept me inside most of the time when I was younger because the weather was so frightfully cold and she was afraid I might catch pneumonia like so many others here in town. The summers were cold too, but now and again Mother would take me out for a little walk. It was always a surprise to see the many new buildings being built; lots of stores and hotels. Many saloons were rising all along our Main Street even though Mother always rushed me past their doors! They sounded quite lively with music and and much shouting. One of the stores has a newfangled bathing invention on display in which water is pumped through a hose into an overhead sprinkler inside a little closet. I don't think it will ever replace the good old bath though.

The sounds of the stamp mills pounding out gold can be heard just beyond Main Street. It is a good sound. It means there is still gold and that the men who work there are safe. You see, my father works in the stamp mill, and he says that the only time they turn off the steam engines is when someone is hurt or caught in the machinery. So, when the mills stop, we all worry because so many of the workers have been hurt or killed. The folks , they say it's just gonna keep growin' 'till all the gold is found. Just think, when I moved here there were only a few children, and now there are about a hundred and fifty children and a school too -- right here in Bodie!

When I stay home, I do chores to help Mother. Every first Thursday of the month I do the wash. Here's how it's done (in case you should need to wash too). First, I carry water in a bucket from our kitchen pump, then I heat the water on the stove. The water and a bar of soap goes into a big tub and I stir it around with a stick and add the dirty clothes. I use a wash board to scrub the things that get very dirty. Mother and I wear aprons so that we only have to wash our dresses every month or so. I must say, though, that Father does get himself quite dirty in the mill. Sometimes I wash his clothes every week!

LIVING BODIE'S HISTORY

Role: Jane Kernohan

Description: Daughter of a miner. Family moving away from Bodie. She must decide what to take in a small trunk. She is very sad to leave belongings behind.

Props: Small suitcase/trunk, clothes, toys

Ideas for your living history:

There is a story about a little girl who before moving to Bodie added to her prayer, "Goodbye God, I'm going to Bodie." She said that because of the gun fights, the many saloons and the wildness that seemed to be all around this place. Maybe she had heard about the cold winters and the houses that let in the wind and freezing cold.

I didn't like it here either when I first came. Our house let in cold and snow and we had to wear so many scratchy woolen clothes that you couldn't hardly move. We tried to keep warm in front of the stove, but it was difficult. Our bathroom was a little outhouse away from the house. There were times when my sister and I waddled out, wearing every piece of clothing we could find, but still fearing we would freeze there and our bodies found in the spring when the snow melted.

Somehow we made it through that winter. Our survival bound us together. There was a spirit among our family that made us feel as if surviving a Bodie winter would make us strong enough to make it through anything.

Then, Father was killed in a mining accident. The elevator cage he was riding in lost it's brakes and fell to the bottom of the shaft. Mother worked for a while in a store. My sister and I helped out, bringing in water, cooking and cleaning. We went to school two or maybe three days a week so that we could help Mother. But as folks left town by stage everyday, we knew it wouldn't be long before Ma would be out of a job.

The trouble with Bodie is that it was so far away from anyplace, it was too expensive to pay to freight our furniture out of town. Ma said we had to put as much as we could into a trunk and that was it. No more. That's when I started to cry.

All the things we had. Father's rocking chair. Mother's sewing machine. The dolls and the dresses. We had to leave them all. As we headed out of town I felt as if a little part of me was still there. The further away we got; the town shrunk. It looked like a miniature town, the kind you might find with a train set. Ahead there were mountains to climb, rough roads to travel, but Ma said we must have hope. The same hope that carried us to this town years before.

LIVING BODIE'S HISTORY

Role: Bodie Bill

Description: Nine years old. Studied briefly at school, but is more of a street "urchin" wandering about where he pleases. Known for starting the Bodie fire in 1932.

Props:

Ideas for your living history:

The folks around here don't think much of me. The fact is, I didn't mean to light that fire. It's just that there ain't much for us kids to do around here. My ma, she's busy workin' at the Miller's boarding house and she ain't got much time for me, so ever since I was about three, I've been wanderin' around this town. Lots of the buildings are closed up and run down. That's 'cuz so many people left town when the mines closed. Once the mines closed, the mills closed too. Then, it was the stores and the saloons. Darned if it don't look like a ghost town around here. Especially after the fire.

Let me tell ya what happened. It was June 23 and Winifred Webster's birthday. All the children in town were invited. I got myself dressed and was all prepared for cake and ice cream--the things that are supposed to served at parties. Well, I got there and there were some presents opened and some games, like clothespins in the milk bottles, but when it came down to the good part--eatin', Winifred's mother gets all excited like and brings in--you won't believe it--green jello--instead of cake and ice cream. Well, I got plum mad--angry as a bull. So I high-tailed it out of there and headed for the Sawdust Corner Saloon. It was closed, but it warn't hard to sneak in the back. I guess I was thinkin' about those birthday candles when I decided to play with some matches I found. Well, gosh a mighty, some dry straw caught. I tried to put it out, but nothin' happened. Before I knew it the whole place was on fire, and the fire was a-blowing down the road to the north. The fire wagons came, and the hoses were hooked to the hydrants, but when the valves were turned on, nothin' happened. I guess the lines were filled with rocks and dirt--or that's what they said. Mr. Cain was a-standin' out thinkin' his old bank couldn't be burned. But it did. So, that's my story. I'm headed out of town with my Ma as soon as we can. I'm goin' to go as far away from this place as I can.

LIVING BODIE'S HISTORY

Role: Emma Riley

Description: Proper School Girl, daughter of mine superintendent

Props: Potato masher, bowl, potatoes

Ideas for your living history:

Mrs. Gump let me read the morning prayers in school today. She says that I have memorized them better than anyone else in the class. That's probably because I go to the Bodie School five days a week - more than most children who must stay home some days to do family chores and such. We have a Chinese maid who does the laundry and cleaning. That gives me time for my music, singing lessons, and school lessons. This month I have memorized the very lovely poem, "The Wreck of the Hesperus" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. I can read it standing up straight and still just like Mrs. Gump likes.

Sometimes I sew and help with the cooking at home. Mother takes me to the store and I can buy whatever I want. She often entertains, and invites all respectable women from Bodie over for tea. The only problem is that we live so very close to the stamp mill that one must speak very loudly to be heard. Sometimes you can hear the ladies shouting (but in their most polite voices) "Please pass the butter..."

This week I have been allowed to prepare potatoes for our family dinners. I bought them from the store for 6 cents a pound. That is a bit expensive, but I do so like them mashed - creamy and smooth. This is hard work though. It seems that it takes so much of my time. Maybe I could ask father to send the potatoes to the stamp mill to be mashed?!

Now I must go to study my poem...

LIVING BODIE'S HISTORY

Role: Josiah Green

Description: School boy. A little on the adventurous side - would rather be out exploring than in the classroom.

Props: McGuffy reader, slate, chalk

Ideas for your living history:

Gosh, I ain't much keen on this here school business. Just now a huge team of horses rolled into town carrying all sorts of highfallootin' minin' equipment and our teacher, Ol' Mrs. Gump won't allow us to look out the windows. This mornin' we had to write our names over and over again for our penmanship lesson. I musta written my name more than twenty times and it still don't much look the way she wants it. I reckon that's because I got to use my right hand since Mrs. Gump says left handed writin' ain't allowed. Next, we'll be reading from our McGuffy's readers. Mrs. Gump says that we need to sit up straight so the blood can go to our brains. If we don't sit up accordin' to her standards, she'll whack us one. And I believe her, why just last week Tuffy Miller thought he'd play a little trick on Mrs. Gump. He hid a pig in the library one morning before school. 'Round about time we were sayin' our pledge of allegience, there was this terrible racket and snortin' comin' from the closet. Ol' Mrs. Gump stomped over in that direction, an' lo and behold if that pig didn't knock her over and go runnin' all around the classroom. Well, the girls, they jumped up on their desks and started a screamin' while the boys took the opportunity to splatter ink on the pig as it came trotting by. Well, it took about all mornin' to get the mess straightened. Once things were back in order, out came the stick and Tuffy got a few whacks, and had to sit in the corner the rest of the day. Now, Mrs. Gump was a big woman and she could give a darn painful blow that would be enough to stop any sort of intentions to disrupt the classroom. So I reckon I'll get on to my lesson in McGuffy's in what Mrs. Gump calls "articulation". I got to memorize words and say them out loud in a couple of days.... fa-tal, ras-cal, criti-cal, tes-ta-ment, sep-a-rate, in-ti-mate...

SKIT
"GUNFIGHT AT THE DIVIDEND SALOON"

This was an actual gunfight that happened during Bodie's rough and rowdy boom years!

Characters:

Ed Ryan - Gambler and participant in the gunfight.

Dave Bannon - Miner and the other participant in the gun fight.

James Monohan - Constable who tried to break up the fight.

Men Standing at the Bar - Three or four men standing at the bar at the time of the fight.

Men Playing Cards in the Card Room - Three men playing cards at a nearby table.

Narrator: Bodie had over fifty saloons during its heyday. Men went to these saloons to socialize, drink, gamble, and sometimes to fight. The scene that you are about to see took place at the Dividend Saloon on January 21, 1881. Several men are standing at the bar counter having a drink; including a gambler by the name of Ed Ryan. Mr. Ryan is a veteran of the civil war and has drifted from back east to ply his trade as a sporting man (gambler) in the gold mining boom towns of California. He is a good natured man, and a bit of a jokester.

Dave Bannon walks into the saloon and steps up to the bar next to Mr. Ryan. Mr. Bannon is a miner working for the Standard Mining Company, and he is friends with Mr. Ryan. Mr. Bannon has been drinking and is in a sour mood. He has missed a day of work after going on a drinking binge and may be fired. He is a hard worker, but has started keeping company with some of the bad men of the town, and is finding it harder to stay out of trouble. He is also a volunteer

fire fighter with the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company. Mr. Ryan, being in one of his playful moods, grabs Mr. Bannons coat lapel and accidentally tears it. Mr. Bannon, already being in a bad mood, becomes very angry at Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Bannon: "Look what you did to my coat!"

Narrator: Mr. Bannon then hits Mr. Ryan, making him stumble against the bar.

Mr. Ryan: "We are friends, there is no reason to hit me."

Mr. Bannon: "You fooled with me long enough! You tore my coat once before!"

Narrator: Mr. Bannon hits Mr. Ryan again and then pulls out a pistol from his pocket.

Constable James Monahan is walking along the sidewalk in front of the Dividend and sees the fight through the window. He rushes into the saloon and grabs Mr. Bannon. Mr. Ryan then pulls out his revolver. Mr. Bannon breaks away from Constable Monahan and rushes towards Mr. Ryan. The two men come together punching and shooting at each other. The fighting continues for nearly a minute before the men fall apart. Mr. Ryan falls through the entrance to the saloon and out onto the sidewalk. He is bleeding from a wound to his left hand and from a bullet hole in his side. Mr. Bannan stumbles into the cardroom and falls unconscious on the floor. He has a wound to his neck and chest and dies there on the floor.

Mr. Ryan narrowly survives his wounds and takes several months to recover.

MINER'S VOCABULARY

The words listed below are a few of the many words that would be heard around the mining camps.

Amalgamation: Process by which precious metals (gold and silver) are separated from crushed ore by combining it with Quicksilver (mercury). This process was used at the stamp mills in the Bodie mining district.

Argonaut: Seeker of gold in California after the discovery of gold in 1848. The 49ers were a dying breed by the time of Bodie's boom years making Bodie one of the last of the "old west mining camps."

Arrastre: Device for crushing ore. A circular bed of rock with a large stone that is dragged over the bed. The ore is crushed between the bed and the stone. Arrastres were use by miners in the Bodie mining district before the mining companies built their stamp mills.

Assay: To test ores for minerals using chemicals or heat. For example, to test ore for contents of gold or silver. There is an assayers office set up in the Wheaton and Hollis Hotel.

Borrasca: Bad luck - lack of good ore in a mine.

Bullion: Uncoined gold or silver. The gold and silver bullion bars were transported from Bodie to the government mints in Carson City and San Francisco to be made into coin.

High grading: Theft of ore by mine laborers. The miners would sometimes smuggle pieces of rich ore out of the mines in their lunch pails and clothes.

Milling: Processing of ore to separate the precious metals (minerals) from the base rock.

Mother lode: Principal lode or vein passing through a district or section of country; also referred to as Veta Madre.

Placer gold: Gold that eroded from an ore source and was then deposited on or near the surface. The first gold discovered in California in 1848 was placer gold.

Prospecting: Searching for new deposits of precious metals or minerals. Waterman S. Bodey was the prospector to find gold at Bodie back in 1859.

Tailings: Waste rock after it has been crushed into a powder and the precious metals removed at the stamp mill.

HARD ROCK MINE TERMS

These terms name the different parts of a hard rock mining operation. Also refer to the diagram on the next page.

Hard rock mining: Underground mining for precious minerals in the hard rock of the earth. This term differentiates metal mining from coal mining, placer mining, etc. The first gold discovered at the Bodie mining district was placer (surface) gold, but hard rock mining soon followed.

Hoisting works: Steam, gas, or electric powered winch that raises and lowers a bucket or cage in a mine shaft. The hoisting works and other machinery in the Bodie mining district was powered by steam up into the 1890s.

Headframe: Structure constructed above a mine shaft to support the cable and cages that are hoisted up and down the shaft, sometimes referred to as a gallows frame. There is a large headframe at the parking lot near the restrooms. This headframe was moved from the Red Cloud mine.

Ore: Rock that contains precious minerals such a gold and silver. The Bodie mining district ore often contained both gold and silver.

Vein: Zone of mineralized rock lying within boundaries clearly separating it from neighboring rock. For example, gold is often found in quartz veins.

Adit: Passageway driven horizontally into the hill or mountain. If the adit continued through to the other side of the mountain it would then be a tunnel.

Shaft: Hole dug straight down into the ground. There are also inclined shafts that go down into the ground at a steep angle.

Drift: Hole dug horizontally from a shaft. Miners tried to drift in underneath the ore body.

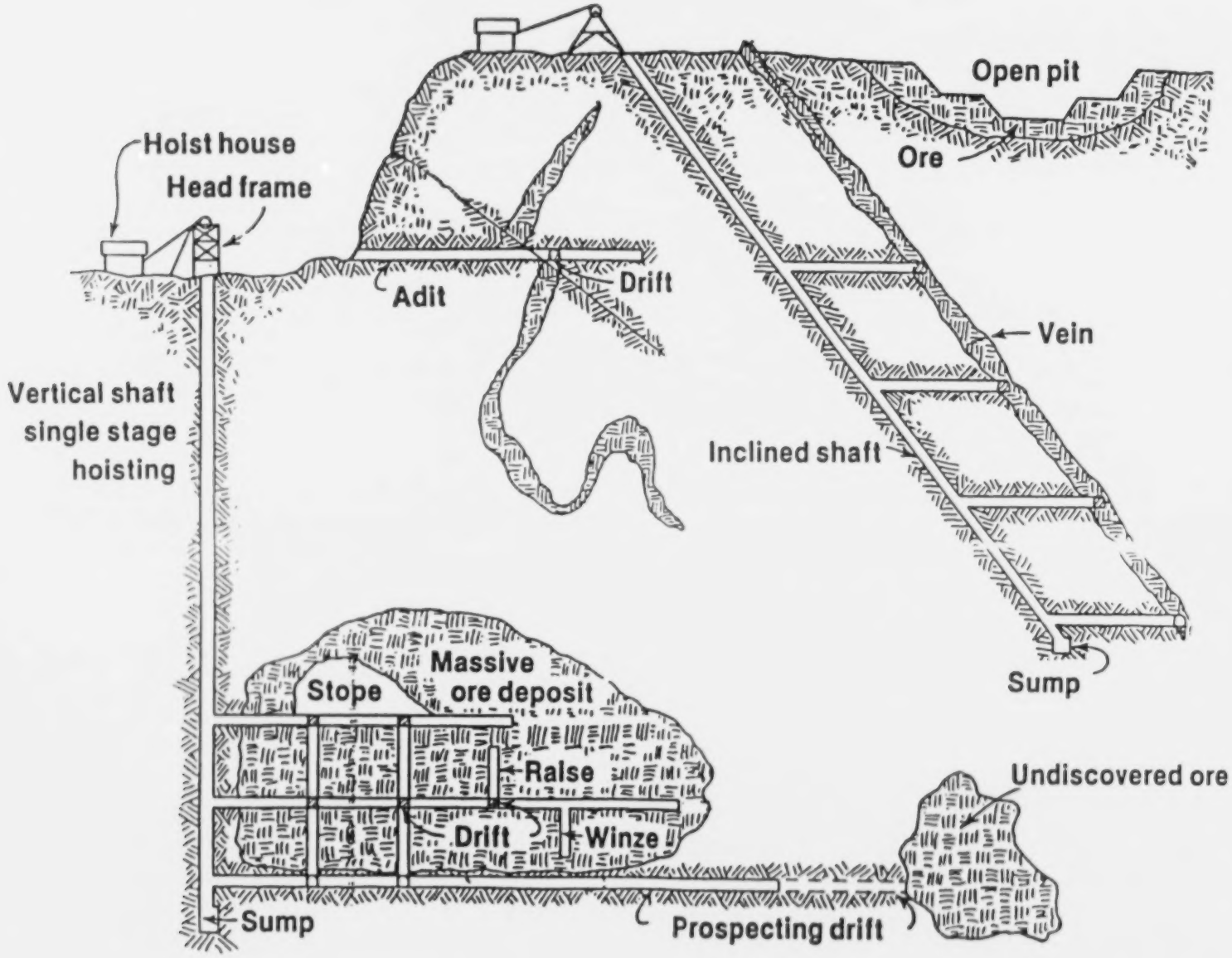
Raise: Shaft driven upward to connect two levels of drifts.

Stope: Large room or area where ore has been mined out from under ground.

Winze: Incline or vertical shaft between two levels.

Sump: Hole dug below a shaft or drift to catch water.

Muck: Broken rock left after blasting. The muck is then loaded into ore carts and moved to above ground.



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Composit sketch illustrating mining terms

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STAMP MILL
(Teacher's Information)

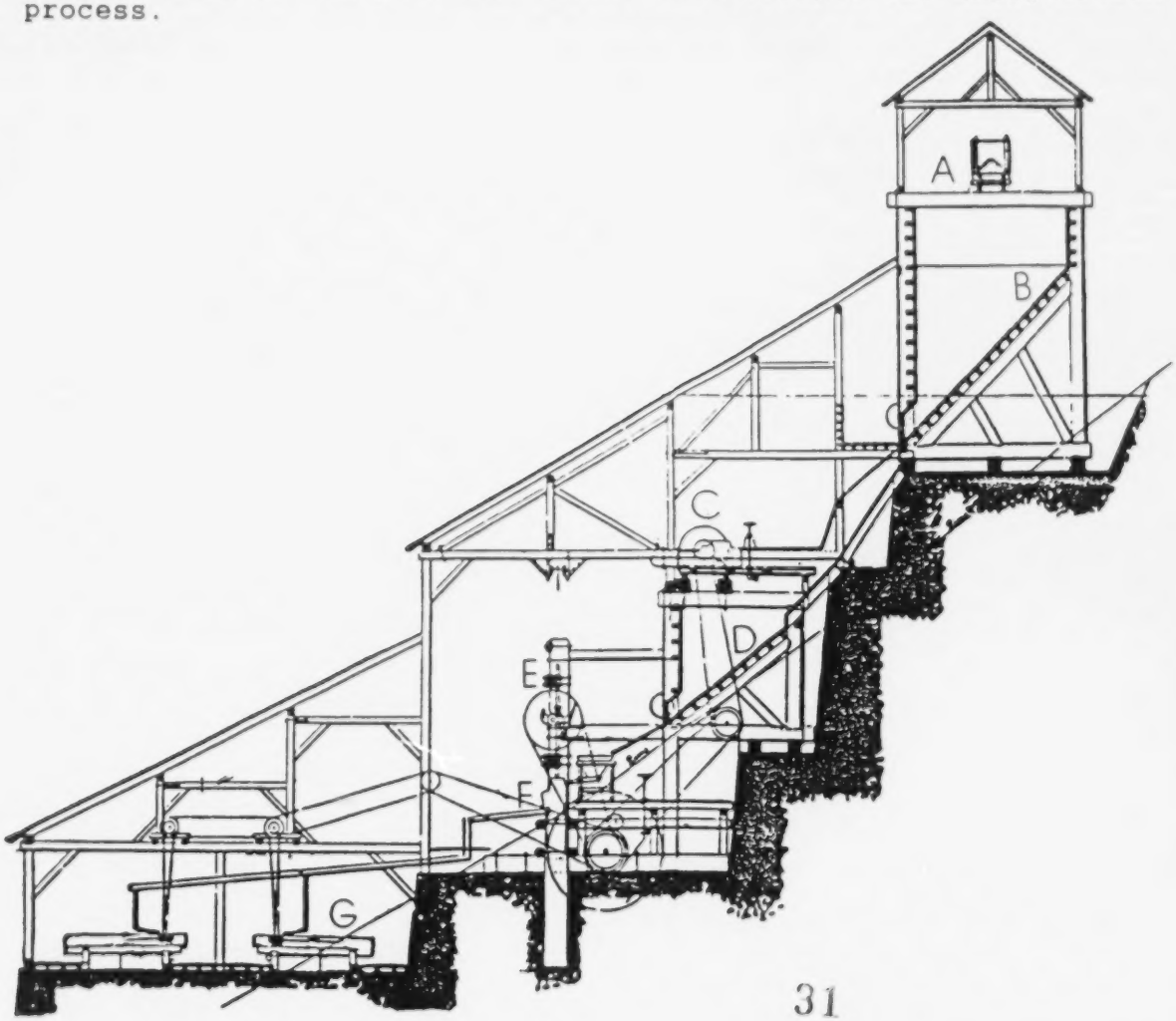
This stamp mill is the last of eight mills that operated in the Bodie mining district during the boom years. This twenty stamp mill was originally built in 1877 by the Standard Consolidated Mining Company. The original mill burned down in 1899 and was rebuilt that same year using corrugated iron for the siding. When in full operation it took fourteen men to operate it. The mill closed down about 1938.

The mills and hoisting works at the mines were powered by steam. It took large amounts of wood to generate the steam power. There was only a limited supply of wood available around Bodie, so most of the firewood supply had to be shipped in. The Standard mill burned twenty cords of wood a day. In 1881 a railroad was constructed to bring wood from a lumber mill at Mono Lake up to Bodie. This narrow gauge railroad ran thirty-three miles. It continued to operate up to 1917. The track and most of the ties have since been removed. In 1892 long distance transmission of electricity was developed by the Standard. This was one of the first successful long distance transmission of alternating current in the United States. The electricity was produced by a hydroelectric plant on Green Creek and then transmitted thirteen miles to the Standard mill.

The Standard mill, and surrounding buildings and grounds, are closed to the public for safety reasons. There are scheduled guided tours of the Stamp Mill during the summer months. Depending on staff availability, it may be possible for groups of twenty or less to make arrangements for a guided tour during the spring and fall.

CALIFORNIA STAMP MILL - 1880

A. **ORE CART**: Carries ore from the mine.
B. **GRIZZLY**: Ore is dumped from the ore cart onto large steel grates, called grizzlies, that sort the ore by size.
C. **JAW CRUSHER**: Breaks the larger ore into smaller pieces with its powerful opening and closing jaws.
D. **GRIZZLY**: Further sorts ore by size.
E. **STAMPS**: Ore is fed into the stamp battery and then pulverized into powder by the rising and falling of the heavy piston-like stamps. Water is also mixed with the powder to form a slurry.
F. **AMALGAMATION TABLE**: Slurry flows out of the stamp battery and onto the amalgamation tables which are inclined copper-sheathed tables smeared with mercury. The slurry flows over the tables allowing the tiny particles of gold and silver to adhere to the mercury. This is called amalgamation.
G. **CONCENTRATOR TABLES**: Slurry then flows down to the concentrator tables where it is washed with water and shaken in order to capture some of the gold and silver that escaped the amalgamation process.



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CLEMENTINE

In a cavern, in a canyon, excavating for a mine,
Dwelt a miner, forty-niner, and his daughter Clementine.
CHORUS:
Oh my darling, Oh my darling, Oh my darling Clementine,
You are lost, and gone forever, dreadful sorry, Clementine.

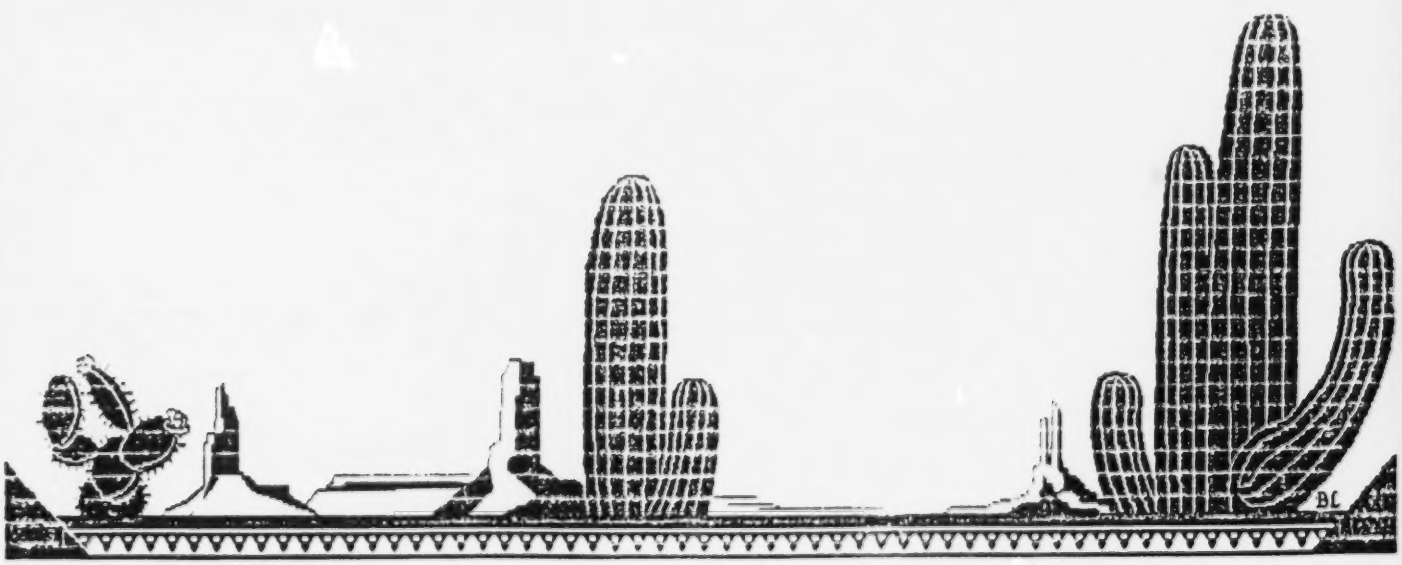
Fair she was and like a fairy, and her shoes were number nine.
Herring boxes without topes, sandals were for Clementine.
CHORUS

Drove she ducklings to the water, every morning just at nine,
Hit her foot against a splinter, fell into the foaming brine.
CHORUS

Ruby lips above the water, blowing bubbles soft and fine,
Alas for me, I was no swimmer, so I lost my Clementine,
CHORUS

In a graveyard, in a canyon, where the myrtle doth entwine.
There grow rosies and other poisies, fertilized by Clementine.
CHORUS

How I missed her! How I missed her! How I missed my Clementine!
Till I kissed her little sister, and forgot my Clementine.
CHORUS



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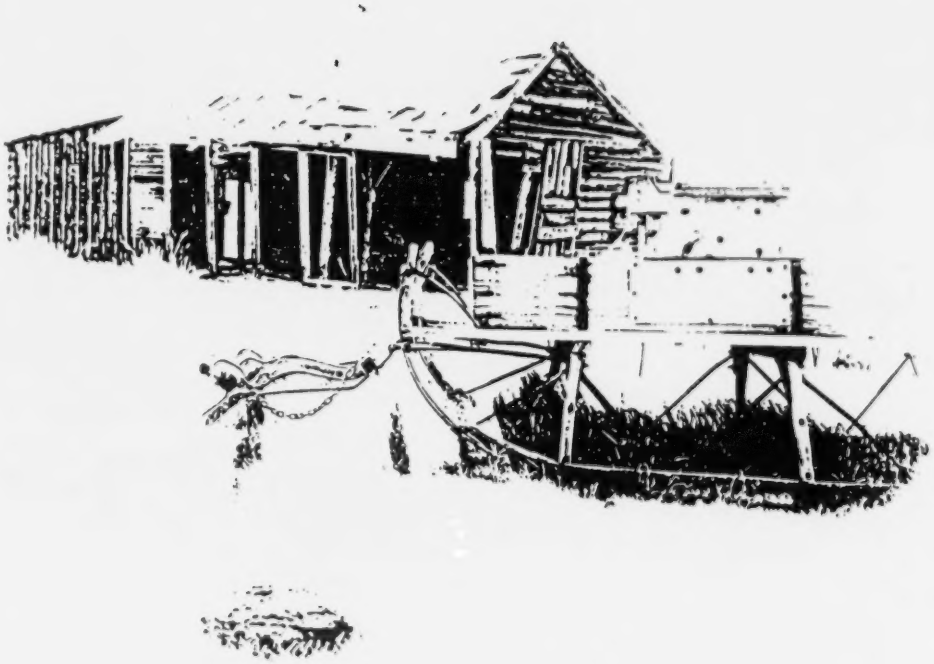
DURING VISIT ACTIVITIES



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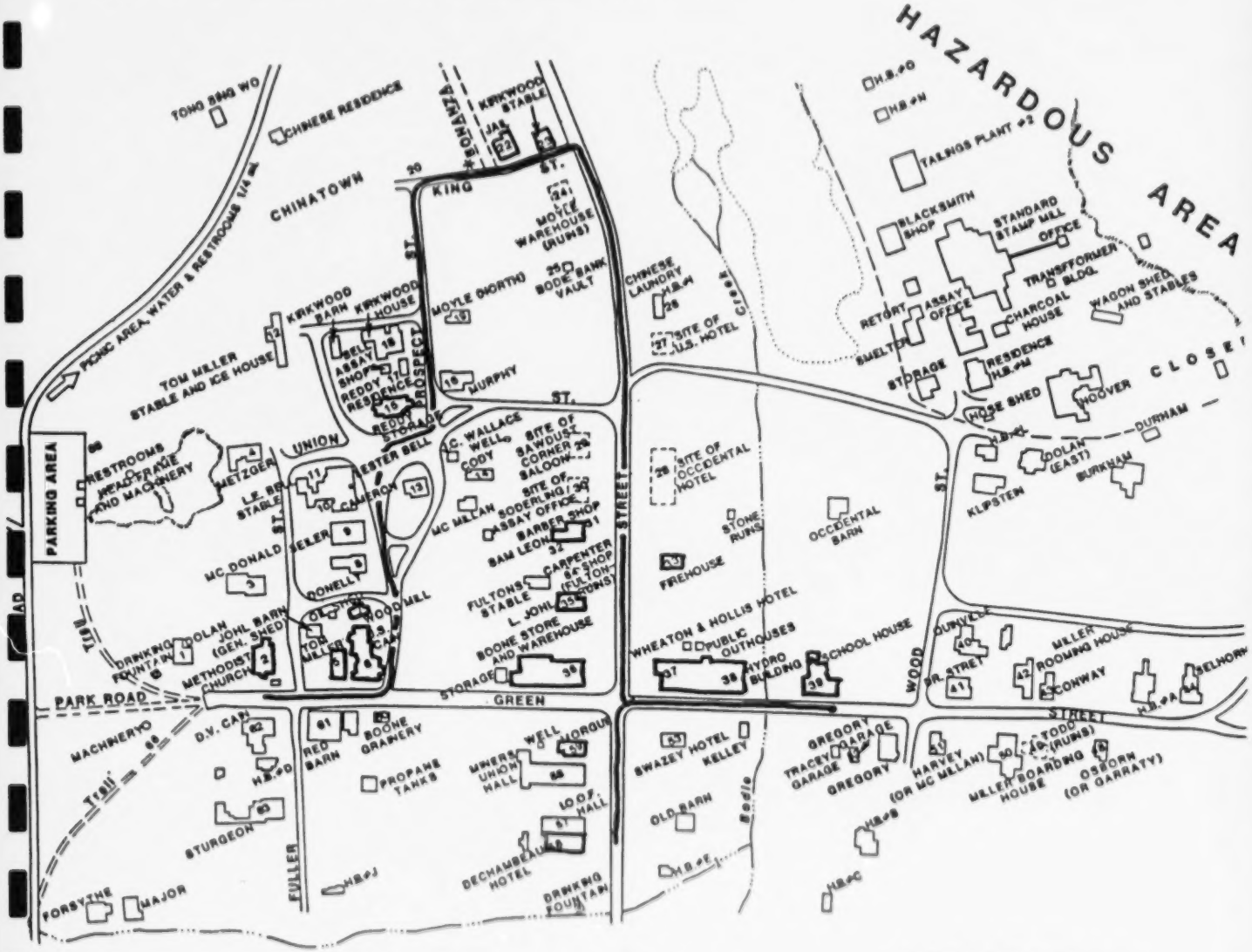
WELCOME TO MY PLACE
(Teacher's Information)

This activity is designed to be used with the self-guide brochure. It gives children an oportunity to aparticipate during the tour of the town by having them introduce a building as a person who lives or works there. Not all of the buildings are covered in this activity, nor does does it take you through all areas of the town. You and the chaparons should study the map to make sure you understand where to go to find the buildings. The tour will take about two hours depending on how many buildings your group visits, and how long they spend looking at them.

The only buildings that are open to the public are building #5, the Tom Miller House, and the Miners' Union Hall (Museum). The other buildings are closed for protection of the artifacts and/or for public safety. The Standard Stamp Mill area is also closed. There are closure signs posted around this area.



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WELCOME TO MY PLACE

#2 METHODIST CHURCH. Good morning, and welcome to Bodie. I am Mrs. Hinkle and my husband is the Reverend for this Methodist Church. It was built in 1882 and was one of two churches. The Catholic Church burned down in 1928. You are welcome to have a look inside.

#5 MILLER HOUSE. Howdy. My name is Tom Miller. I work for the Mono Lake Railway and Lumber Company. Our railroad brings lumber and fire wood to Bodie from Mono Lake. Come on in and have a look. Excuse the dust and all, I haven't had much time for housekeeping lately.

#6 JAMES STUART CAIN HOUSE. Good morning. My name is Martha Cain. My husband is a businessman here in Bodie and we have lived here for many years. Mr. Cain once took out $90,000 dollars in gold in just 90 days from a claim that he leased from the Standard Mining Company. This house is the largest house in Bodie.

#7 SAWMILL. Morning. My name is Jake and I run this here sawmill. I cut mostly firewood, for we use a lot of it here in Bodie; it gets so darn cold during the winter. Why last winter it got down to 40 below zero! Watch yourselves around these saw blades, they are sharp.

#15 PAT REDDY HOUSE. Good day ladies and gentlemen. My name is Pat Reddy and I am a lawyer here in Bodie. This is a rough and wild town in which I find plenty of opportunity to practice my skills and knowledge. If you happen to find yourself in trouble with the law while visiting here, I will be glad to represent you in court.

#22 TOWN JAIL. Hello. I am Sheriff Kirgan and this is my jail. I can't let you inside because I have some dangerous outlaws locked up in there, and I don't want them escaping. You can look through the bars but don't let one of those criminals grab you.

#23 STUART KIRKWOOD LIVERY STABLE. Hello. My name is Cindy Kirkwood. My father owns this livery stable and blacksmith shop. He makes horseshoes, fixes wagons, and cares for horses. I'm helping my father clean out the stables and he is paying me 10 cents when I finish. I'm going over to the Boone store to buy some licorice and a and a soda with my earnings.

#31/32 BARBER SHOP & SAM LEON BAR. Good Morning. My name is Robert O'Brian and I am the proprietor of this barber shop. Next door is the Sam Leon Saloon. Respectable women and children don't go in there. You can look through the windows, but watch out, there may be a gunfight at any time.

#33 FIREHOUSE Hello. My name is Elisabeth Warren. I am a volunteer with the Champion Hose Company. The last big fire here in Bodie was July 23, 1932. It burned down many buildings here on Main Street. You can have a look at the hose carts inside the firehouse.

#35 LOTTIE JOHL HOUSE. Good morning. My name is Lottie Johl. My husband is a butcher. I am leaving to go to Mrs. Donnelly's house for my oil painting lesson. Please have a look at my beautiful furniture.

#36 BOONE STORE. Hello. My name is Harvey Boone and I am the proprietor of this general store. I have everything to meet your needs. You are welcome to browse.

#37 WHEATON AND HOLLIS HOTEL. Good morning. My name is Mary McMillan. I do the cooking for this hotel. I am just on my way to Mr. Boone's store to get some fresh vegetables for tonight's dinner menu. Our special tonight is beef stew, corn bread, and salad for two bits.

#39 SCHOOLHOUSE. Good morning children. My name is Alice Dolan and I am the school teacher. Today we are going to have a spelling bee, and study world geography. The students are out on recess right now.

#56 POST OFFICE/DECHAMBEAU HOTEL. Hello. My name is Charlie Peters. I am the proprietor of this cafe. This brick building was first built as a post office back in 1879. Later it became the Dechambeau Hotel, and now I operate a cafe here. I still have the old post office letter box just inside the front window.

#59 MORGUE. Good Morning. My name is H.C. Ward and I am the undertaker. I make caskets and provide funeral services. Business is dead today so I am going over to the cafe for lunch. You're welcome to have a look at the caskets. I may have one to fit you!

PROSPECTING FOR MUSEUM ARTIFACTS
(Teacher's Information)

About the Museum (Miner's Union Hall)

The museum was the Miner's Union Hall, built in 1878. The Bodie Miner's Labor Union was formed in December 1877, and was the first labor union in California. The Hall was not only used for union meetings, but also as a meeting place for other organizations. Dances and vaudeville shows were held here, as well as church services before the Methodist and Catholic churches were built in 1882. Today the Hall houses artifacts once used by Bodie's past inhabitants (miners, chinese, women, children, and Mono Paiute).

The museum may only be available for a limited time of 1/2 hour from October through May. During the summer months it is normally open daily 10am - 5pm.

About this Activity

This activity is designed to help give the students some direction and focus by searching for certain objects, and learning about those objects and how they relate to other objects found in the Museum.

It is suggested that you divide your class into groups and have them take turns going through the Museum, or have groups go in reverse order. Please tell your students, and make sure the chaperones know, not to handle objects and <u>do not lean on the glass cases</u>.

PROSPECTING FOR MUSEUM ARTIFACTS

Welcome to the Museum! You are now prospectors in search of certain artifacts located in the museum. Read the description of the artifact, and clues to where it can be found, then go prospecting!

Artifact #1

It is called an abacus and was used by the chinese to do arithmetic. It is a wood frame with fourteen vertical dowels. On each dowel are seven beads, two on top, five on the bottom.

It is located in a glass case with other items used by the chinese. Can you also find the coins, musical instrument, and a book written in chinese that are located in this glass case?

Artifact #2

It was used by the women to curl their hair. It has metal blades, one round and one concave. The handles are made of wood. It is heated over a wood stove and then the hair is pressed between the blades.

It is located in a glass case with other items used by women. Notice the corsets that the women used to make their waists appear smaller, the decorative combs worn in their hair, and the hats and shoes. Do you think the things they wore were comfortable?

Artifact #3

It is a hat stretcher used to stretch a hat to a larger size. It is made of wood and has a circular form. After the press is inserted inside the hat the handle in the middle of the press is turned to make the two halves spread apart.

It is located in the glass case with other items used by men, including shaving utensils, smoking pipes, and eye glasses.

Artifact #4

This is a cutter that looks like a guillotine. It is rusted and has a long handle to move the blade up and down.

It is located in a glass case with parts of an old shotgun, light bulbs, glass insulators used on electric poles, and a monocular (a one eyed binocular).

Artifact #5

It is an ice skate. It is all metal except for the straps that hold the user's shoe in place. There is a clover-shaped cut in the front plate.

It is located in a glass case with toys that were used by children that lived in Bodie. Also look for the snow skate, roller skates, wood top, and toy train. Bodie also had a baseball team. Can you find the picture of the team in this case?

Artifact #6

It is a pencil sharpener. It is made of wood a has a metal file mounted on it to sharpen the lead. The pencil is inserted in the hole and then slid along the wood dowel. This drags the lead along the file and rotates it at the same time.

It is located in a glass case with items used by the banks that operated in Bodie. Also look for the newspaper dated March 16, 1882. How old is this newspaper and what city is it from? What are some of the businesses advertised in this newspaper?

Artifact #7

This artifact was used on a horse to assist them in walking through snow. It is a horse snowshoe. It is a metal plate about one foot square with a strap to hold it on the horse's hoof.

It is located next to one of the hearses. Next to it you will also find a snowshoe made of wood. Also look for the two saddles. One of the saddles is made for a woman. How did women ride horses in the 1800s?

Artifact #8

It is a miner's lunch pail. It is made of tin and is round. The lid is a pot with a handle. Inside it has two smaller pots to hold food such a stew.

It is located in a glass case with other items used by miners. Can you find the candle holders, and the blasting caps used to set off the black powder?

Artifact #9

It is a red leather fireman's hat. It was worn by a volunteer in the Champion Hose Company. There were four hose companies in Bodie and their job was to pull the hose carts to the fire hydrant nearest to the fire and put the fire out with water from the hydrants. Have you seen the firehouse in Bodie yet? Did you see the hose carts inside?

The hat is located in a glass case with other memorabilia from the miner's union. Can you find the date that the Bodie Miner's Union was organized?

Artifact #10

Gold panning horns. They are made from animal horns that are split in half.

They are located in a glass case with samples of different kinds of rock including gold ore. Can you find the more common round gold pan?

Artifact #11

They were called snowshoes, but we know them today as snow skis. They are made of wood and are longer than skis made today. The large pole that is in between the skis was used by the skier to slow down with by dragging it between the skiers legs.

The skis are leaning against the wall, left of Lottie Johl's color portrait. Do you see what we call snowshoes today hanging on the wall?

Artifact #12

It is an automatic mouse trap. It is made of wood, tin, and wire screen, and uses a jar. Can you figure out how it works?

It is located in a glass case in the center of the room. There are also kitchen utensils and clothes irons located in this case. How do you think they heated the clothes irons?

BODIE CEMETERY...R.I.P.
(Teacher's Information)

The Bodie Cemetery is divided into four , well actually five, sections: "Ward", "Masonic", "Miners' Union", "Chinese", and Boot Hill. The Ward section, sometimes referred to as the Peoples, was named after H. Ward. Mr. Ward was an undertaker and furniture maker in Bodie. During the boom years Mr. Ward often had difficulties keeping up with the business of burying the dead bodies that this rough mining camp produced. The Masonic section was the burial place for the Masonic Lodge members and their families. The Miners' Union section was maintained by the Union. Union members and their families were buried here. The Chinese burial section was located outside the Ward section to the north. The chinese believed that the spirit of the deceased would become evil unless their remains were buried in their home land, so many of the chinese were exhumed and shipped back to China for reburial. Boot Hill was basically anything outside these other sections and was where "unrespectable" people like gunfighters and prostitutes, some ethnic groups, and unknowns were buried. Many of these graves were never marked.

The cemetery has suffered from many years of neglect. Board markers have weathered away, and stone markers have fallen down and have been stolen by morbid collectors. Nature, too, is continually reclaiming its ground. As a result only a fraction of the graves are marked today. It is important that your students and chaperones understand how fragile this cemetery is and how it deserves respect. There will not be any running or climbing in the cemetery, no leaning on markers or fences, and avoid, when possible, walking directly on the graves.

The following questions and activities are designed to get the students looking a little closer at the markers and to develop interest in the wealth of information that can be gleaned from them about the people that once lived and worked in the community.

Please refer to the Bodie Brochure for the location of the cemetery and its sections.

BODIE CEMETERY...R.I.P.

Much can be learned about the people of Bodie, or any community, by reading the grave markers. Several of the markers have epitaphs or poems, in praise of the deceased. Walk through the cemetery and see if you can answer the following questions. The cemetery has three fenced off sections: the Ward, the Masonic, and the Miners' Union.

The first fenced off section that you come to is the Ward section. The answer to the following questions can be found in this section.

1. What is the last name of one of the family plots, M _ _ _ _ _ ?

2. What date did William (Waterman) S. Bodey discover gold in this area? When and how did he die?

3. Look for the BELL Family plot. The last person to be buried in this cemetery was buried in this family plot. What is the date on this grave marker?

4. Some of the markers tell where the person was from or born (native of). Find a marker that has Native of... and write down the name of the person and country, or state, that he was from.

5. The oldest surviving grave marker in the cemetery is the grave of Mary Elisabeth, Wife of B.F. Butler. What was the date of her death and her age?

6. The stone grave markers are made of two kinds of rocks. Do you know what these two kinds of rocks are? How do they differ? Which kind do you think lasts longer?

7. There were several fraternal orders, or secret societies, in Bodie, as there were in many of these mining camps. The Free Masons, Knights of Templar, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) are examples of some of the more popular fraternal orders. On a few of the stone markers of the men buried here you may have noticed a symbol that looks like three links of a chain with a letter inside each link. This is the symbol for the I.O.O.F. Find this symbol and draw it.

The answers to the next set of questions can be found in the Masonic section; the fenced off section next to the Ward section.

1. There is a tall granite monument to a president of the United States in the Masonic section (he was not buried here). What was his name? When you get back to your classroom find out from your history book how this president died on Sept. 19, 1881.

2. There is a large brownish colored stone grave marker for William Hick. On his marker is the symbol for the Masons (Masonic order). Draw this symbol.

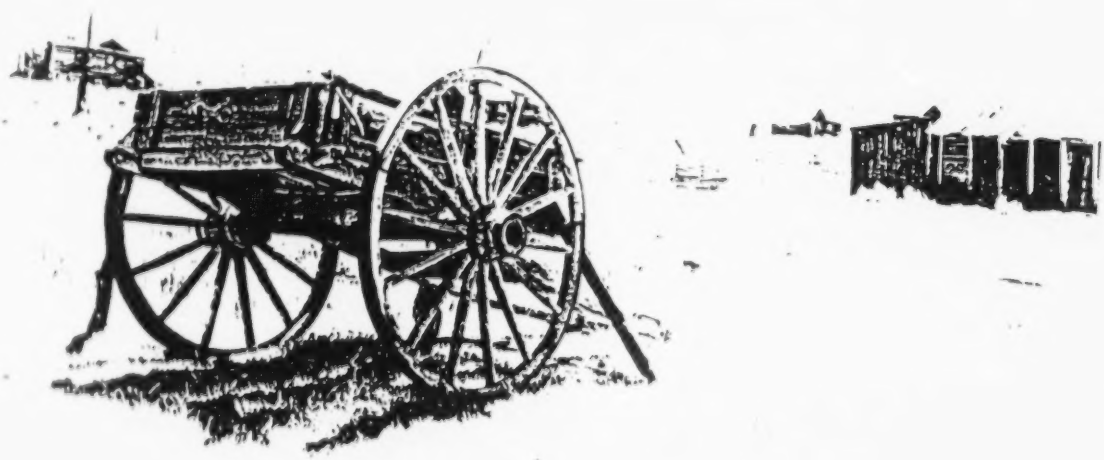
The answers to this last set of questions for the cemetery can be found in the Miners' Union section; the next fenced off section.

1. There is a small stone figurine, or statue, that is commonly placed on the top of the stone markers of children. Two of the markers in this section have this figurine on them. What is this figure?

2. Sometimes one marker is used for more than one person. Look for the DOLAN family plot and find the grave stone that has four names on it. What are the names and how old were they? Disease epidemics and the cold winters at Bodie claimed the lives of many children who lived here.

3. There is another marker that has four peoples' names on it. It is about four feet tall and light gray in color. What is the name of the family, Mc _ _ _ _ _ ?

AFTER VISIT ACTIVITIES



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DIARY

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

TEACHER: _____GRADE: _____

SCHOOL: _____

My day at Bodie _____

BUSINESSES IN BODIE

In 1880 this booming mining town had a population of 7,000 people, many of whom were miners, and they needed supplies and services. Many of the buildings left today, less than 10% of what was once here, are businesses.

Draw a line connecting the building to the services it once provided. The number after the building is the number of the building on the self-guide brochure.

	Law breakers were taken when arrested.
METHODIST CHURCH (2)	People took their money to be safe.
TOM MILLER'S STABLE & ICE HOUSE (12)	People went to worship god.
	Horses were kept and ice stored.
TOWN JAIL (22)	Men drank beer and gambled.
KIRKWOOD STABLE & BLACKSMITH (23)	Men went to get a haircut.
BODIE BANK (25)	Horses were kept and cared for, and horseshoes made.
BARBERSHOP (31)	People could rent a room to stay, buy a meal, and play pool.
SAM LEON BAR (32)	Hose carts and fire fighting equipment were stored.
FIRE HOUSE (33)	Place where boys and girls received an education.
BOONE STORE & WAREHOUSE (36)	Food and other supplies could be bought.
WHEATON & HOLLIS HOTEL (37)	Meeting place for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a place to exercise.
HYDROELECTRIC BUILDING & POWER SUBSTATION (38)	Electricity was transferred to the buildings in town.
SCHOOLHOUSE (39)	People could rent a room, and the mail was delivered here.
POST OFFICE & DECHAMBEAU HOTEL (56)	Place where caskets were made and dead were prepared for burial.
I.O.O.F. HALL & GYMNASIUM (57)	Miners had meetings, and where dances and plays were held.
MINERS' UNION HALL (58)	
MORGUE (59)	

WORD PROSPECTING

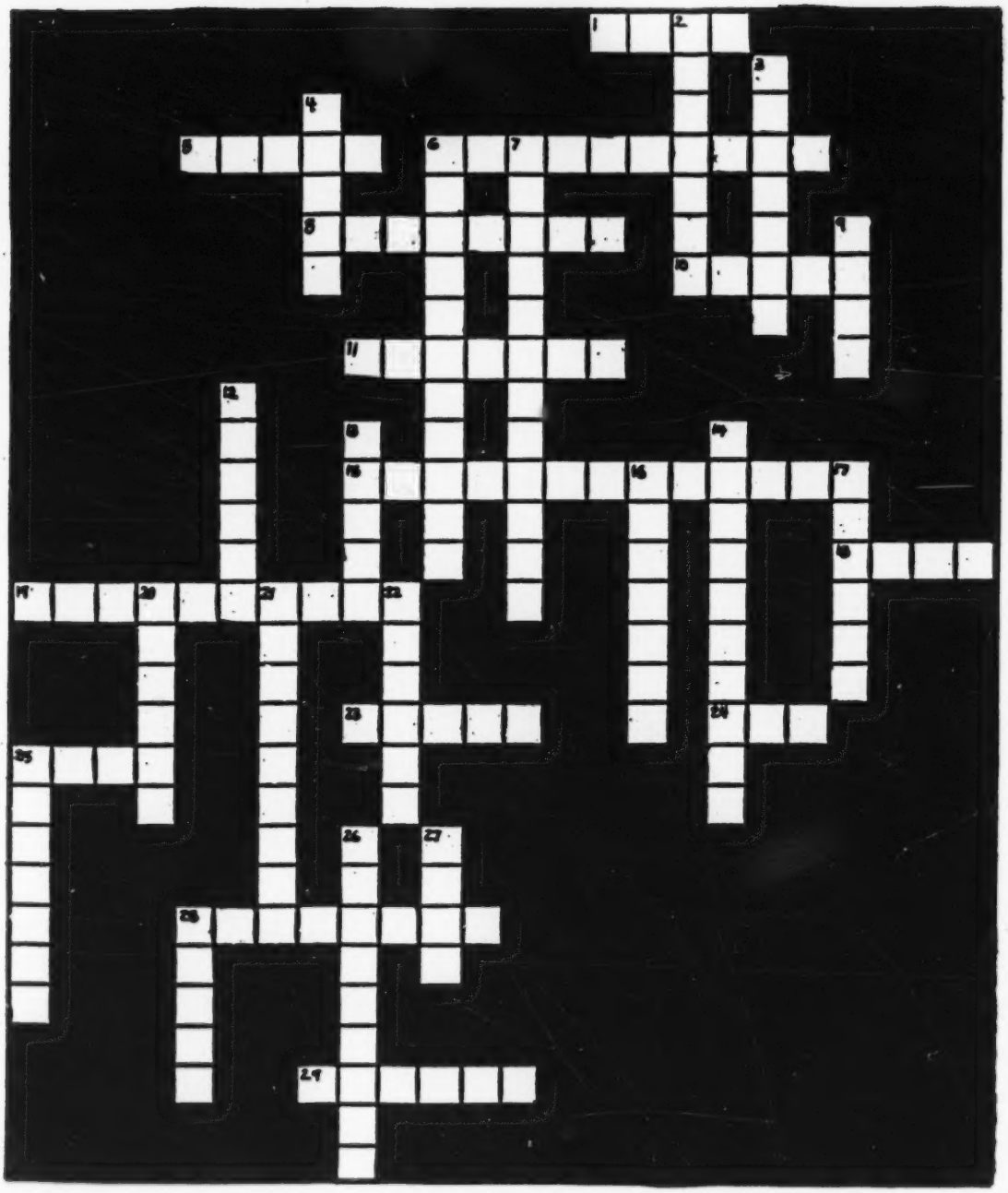
ACROSS

1. A hole dug below a shaft to catch water.
5. A shaft driven upward to connect two levels of drift.
6. Gold that has eroded from the ore source and has been deposited near the surface.
8. Seeker of gold in California after the discovery of gold in 1848.
10. Large room or area where ore has been mined out from underground.
11. Vehicle that carries ore out of the mine.
15. Winch that raises and lowers a bucket or cage in a mine shaft.
18. Passageway driven horizontally into the hill.
19. One who makes items, such as horseshoes, out of iron.
23. Hole dug horizontally from a shaft.
24. Rock that contains precious metals, such as gold and silver.
25. A place where excavation for ore occurs.
28. Bad Luck - lack of good ore in a mine.
29. Last name of W.S. Bodey's partner.

DOWN

2. Places where the dead are prepared for burial.
3. Uncoined silver or gold.
4. To test ores for minerals using chemicals
6. Searching for new deposits of precious metals.
7. Process by which gold and silver are separated from crushed ore using mercury.
9. Zone of rock containing gold or silver separated from the neighboring rock.
12. A device used by the Chinese to do arithmetic.
13. Hole dug straight down into the ground.
14. Principal vein passing through a mining district.
16. Steel grates used to sort ore by size.
17. Heavy piston-like machines that crush ore.
20. Item of clothing used by women during the 1800s to make their waists appear smaller.
21. One-eyed binocular.
22. Vehicle used to carry the dead to the cemetery.
25. Processing ore to separate precious metals from the base rock.
26. Structure above a mine shaft that supports cable and cages in a shaft.
27. Broken rock left after blasting.
28. Last name of the man who discovered gold in Bodie.

WORD PROSPECTING



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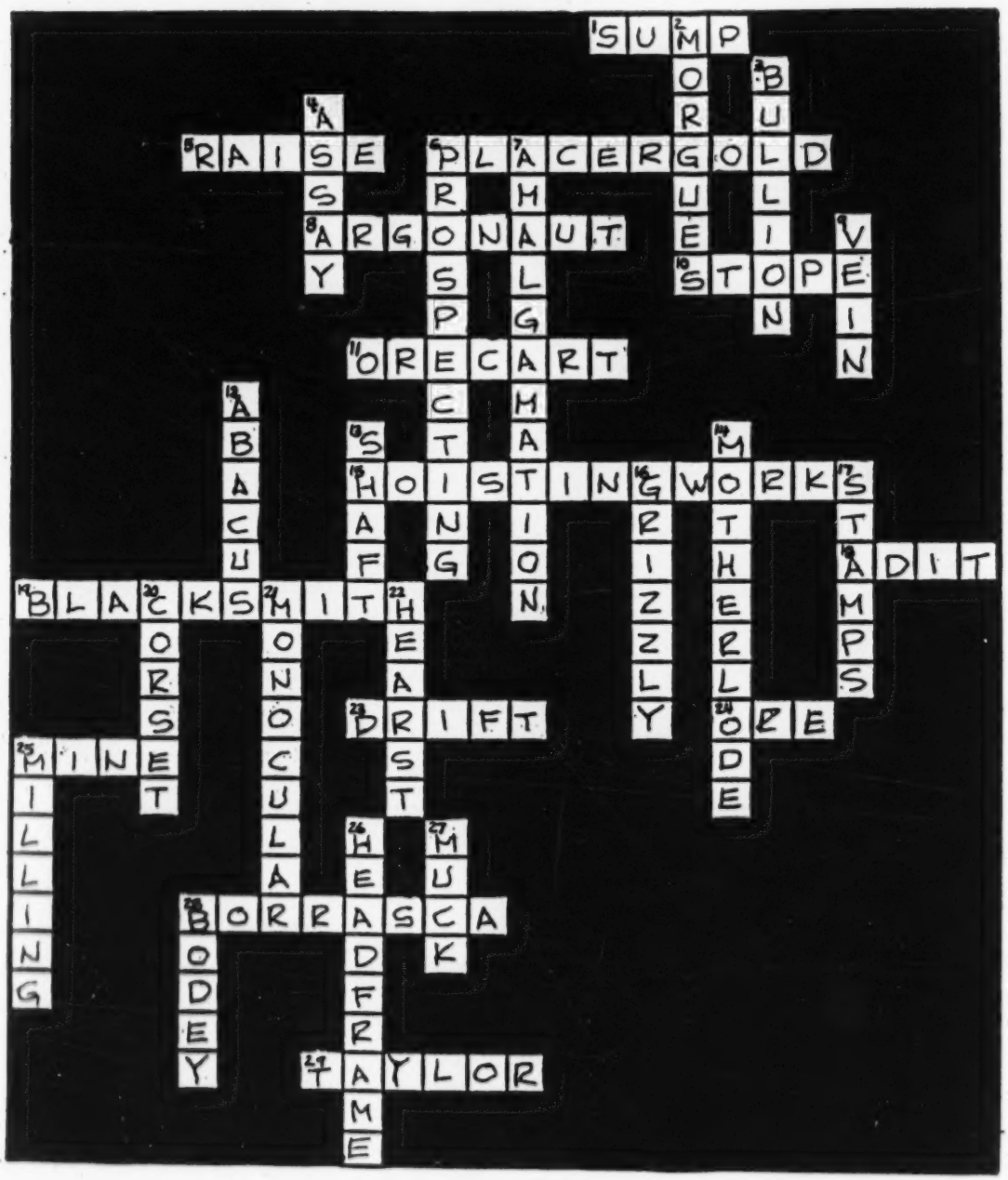
WORD PROSPECTING



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TEACHER SURVEY

We would greatly appreciate some feedback from you about this teacher's guide. It is important for us to know how useful it was to you and your students, and what changes or additions you might make.

Please answer the following questions and feel free to make additional comments. Send the survey to Bodie State Historic Park, P.O.Box 515, Bridgeport CA 93517.

1. Was the reservation system any problem for you?

2. Was the information in "Planning Your Visit" useful, and is there any information that you would like added?

3. What activities did you use from the guide and how effective were they? Are there any changes or ideas that you might have? For Example: Did the activities work well with the age group of your class? Do you have any activities that you made up that we could use in the guide?

4. Any other comments?